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Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

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Report Highlights:

Kazakhstan is expected to have a bumper crop following last year's troubled production. After heavy rains and flooding in May 2024 delayed planting, Kazakhstan's primary growing regions have had near perfect weather, greatly raising the outlook for the upcoming fall harvest. While a large crop is anticipated, a lack of demand from traditional markets like Iran, transit issues and barriers in China and Russia all present active challenges to exports. Farmers are concerned that harvest pressure and international trade issues will lead to falling prices. In response, the Government of Kazakhstan (GOK) plans another a six-month ban on wheat imports in response to competition from Russia. Kazakhstan's estimated wheat production is raised to 15.8 million tons in marketing year (MY) 2024/2025 and wheat exports are estimated at 10.5 million tons. Barley production is estimated at 3.4 million tons and exports at 1.6 million tons.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Post estimates MY 2024/2025 wheat production at 15.8 million tons and exports at 10.5 million tons due to favorable weather.
- Post estimates MY 2024/2025 barley production at 3.4 million tons and exports at 1.6 million tons due to favorable weather.
- GOK reports planted area for wheat at 13.1 million hectares and barley at 2.2 million hectares.
- Farmers expect prices for wheat and barley will drop due to the bumper harvest and barriers to trade in Iran, Russia, and China.
- Kazakhstan traders hope that low prices will be the cure for low prices and bring back demand from Iran.
- The GOK is expected to extend a ban on wheat imports from Russia for another six months.
- Kazakhstan continues to struggle with logistical challenges and access to international markets.

POLICY UPDATE

The Kazakh government is exploring the possibility of closing the loophole for the re-export of Russian wheat to Central Asia through Kazakhstan. The Ministry of Agriculture drafted the Order to [introduce the total import restriction for wheat](#) (HS 1001) without any exceptions. To stabilize the situation, the GOK (the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture) plan to ban the supply of Russian wheat for a period of six months from September 1, 2024, to March 1, 2025. The Government believes that this will support local prices ahead of an expected bumper harvest. The order has not been signed yet but may be signed soon.

PRODUCTION

There are three main wheat and barley producing areas in Kazakhstan. The Kostanay, North-Kazakhstan and Akmola regions contribute around 80 percent of the wheat and 60 percent of the barley production and are part of Western Siberian Great Plains. The East-Kazakhstan region is the historical and current capital of sunflower production.

Figure 1. Map of Kazakhstan with Regions



The grain belt of Kazakhstan is generally recognized as the region above the red line in Figure 2. Above the red line is grain and oilseed spring production, below are areas suitable for winter crops.

Figure 2. Map of the Kazakhstan Spring Grains (above the red line), and Winter Grains (below the red line)



Planting in the northern regions of Kazakhstan (mainly Kostanay, Akmola, and North Kazakhstan) for spring crops typically starts from mid-May to early June. However, this season’s rains delayed the schedule, pushing planting into mid-to-late June. After planting, farmers experienced unusually favorable weather condition of both light rains and plentiful sunshine. The vegetation period for spring crops is very short, only 88-90 days due to local climatic conditions. Therefore, farmers prefer local and foreign wheat and barley varieties (from Russia, France, Italy, and Germany) with short and medium vegetation periods. European wheat varieties are particularly favored by local farmers because they are shorter, at 90 cm, compared to the 120 cm height of local varieties. Historically, spring crop yields in Kazakhstan have been much lower than winter crop yields.

The Bureau of National Statistics has released the planting area in Kazakhstan as of August 2, 2024. Total planted area is reported at 23.311 million hectares, including wheat area at 13.159 million hectares and barley area at 2.286 million hectares. Please see Table 1 below.

Table 1. Planted Area

	Area, thousand hectares
Total planted area	23,311,154
Grains (excluding rice), legumes and oilseeds	19,513,850
Wheat	13,159,198
Corn	160,647
Barley	2,286,345
Rye and oats	209,599
Oilseeds crops	2,934,980
Rice	98,058
Horticulture (melons, watermelons)	98,114
Potato	121,931
Sugar beets	25,207
Tobacco	31
Cotton	106,411
Feeding crops	3,221,041

Source: [Bureau of National Statistics Release from August 2,2024](#)

For 2024 [local regional budgets allocated](#) 12.8 billion tenge (\$28 million) to subsidize seed production. This year the subsidy rate for fertilizers was increased from 50 to 60 percent of the cost and as total as 810,200 tons of fertilizers were shipped to farmers. The planting works were accomplished with total 149,900 tractors, about 5,200 units of high-performance seeding complexes, 76,400 thousand seeders, 219,100 tillage units.

As total 376,000 tons of preferential diesel fuel were allocated for spring field work. All the major services for the farmers are provided through the online application process at the Ministry of Agriculture portal [gosagro.kz](#) . Any farmer in Kazakhstan with its own digital credentials can apply for all kinds of subsidies (fuel, pesticides, fertilizers, agricultural equipment and machinery, etc) online.

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The GOK allocated 376,000 tons of preferential diesel fuel for spring field work. All the major services for the farmers are provided through the online application process at the Ministry of Agriculture portal [gosagro.kz](#) . Any farm in Kazakhstan with its own digital credentials can apply for numerous subsidies (fuel, pesticides, fertilizers, agricultural equipment and machinery, etc.) online.

Locust Control

The greatest pest threat to Kazakhstan’s annual grain production are locust swarms. As of June 17, 2024, 1.3 million hectares out of 2.5 million hectares of the [control area of locust were treated](#). More than 2,500 people were involved using 427 units of special spraying equipment.

In the Turkestan region, where the spread of locusts over an area of 271,000 hectares was predicted, almost 348,000 hectares were treated against the Moroccan locust. In the Kostanay region, chemical treatments against the Italian and Asian locusts continued over an area of 184,000 hectares, involving 130 employees and 55 units of equipment. In the twelve districts of the Aktobe region, chemical treatment against the Italian and Asian locusts was carried out on almost 432,000 hectares, using 74 units of equipment. About 600 people were involved in surveying and identifying locust hatching sites. In the Almaty, Atyrau, East Kazakhstan, Zhambyl, Zhetysu, West Kazakhstan, and Kyzylorda regions a total of 350,000 hectares were treated.

WHEAT

Wheat production in Kazakhstan is forecast higher due to favorable weather throughout the season. FAS Central Asia estimates wheat production in MY 2024/2025 at 15.8 million tons, 200,000 tons smaller than USDA's official estimate. Wheat yields are estimated at 1.19 tons per hectare, although weather risks persist.

The vegetation season for grain crops in Kazakhstan is usually 88-90 days. The farmers community estimates that around 50 percent of planting works in Kazakhstan were done on time or during May 10-30, 2024. However, another 50 percent of planting works were done later in June 2024 due to heavy rains and flooding prior to planting. Due to the delay, farmers may continue harvesting works through late September or even till the first snow falls. Wheat producers note that the grain crops yields remain mostly unchanged since the 1990's. This year could be a record harvest for wheat if heavy rains do not occur during harvest. Farmers estimate that if heavy rains occur this harvest season, then 12-15 percent of the total production could be lost.

BARLEY

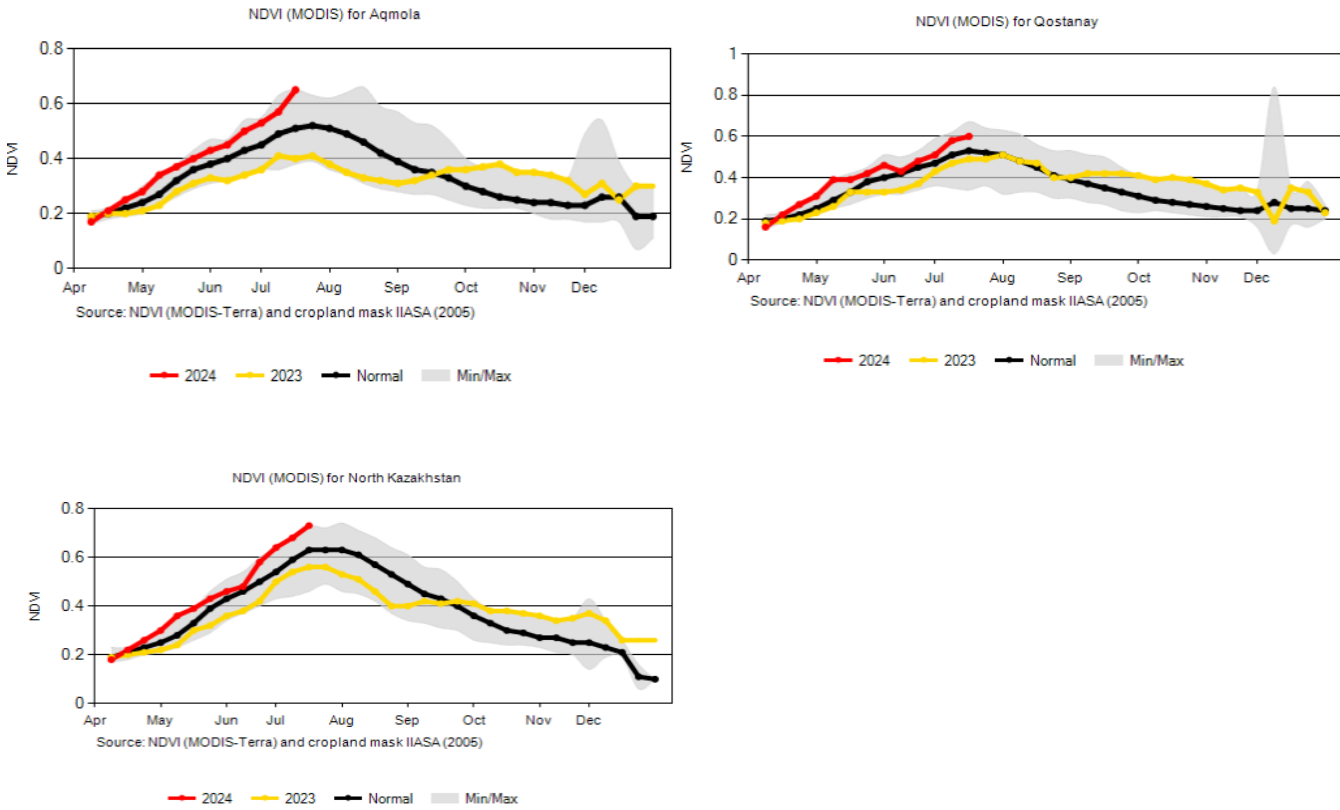
Rain and flooding during the normal May to early June planting season caused some farmers to switch from wheat to barley because barley has a shorter vegetative season. Based on higher NDVI, FAS Central Asia estimates barley production in MY 2024/2025 at 3.4 million tons, on par with USDA's official estimate.

Most of the spring barley grown in the northern parts of Kazakhstan is feed quality barley with high protein content. The small amount of malting quality barley is grown in East Kazakhstan mainly under the contract with a large foreign malting barley distributor. The feeding barley in Kazakhstan has a slightly shorter vegetation period than wheat, is more drought resistant than and ripens in lower temperatures. Thanks to these qualities barley is popular cash crop amongst grain producers.

GIS Data Reinforces Prediction for a Bumper Crop

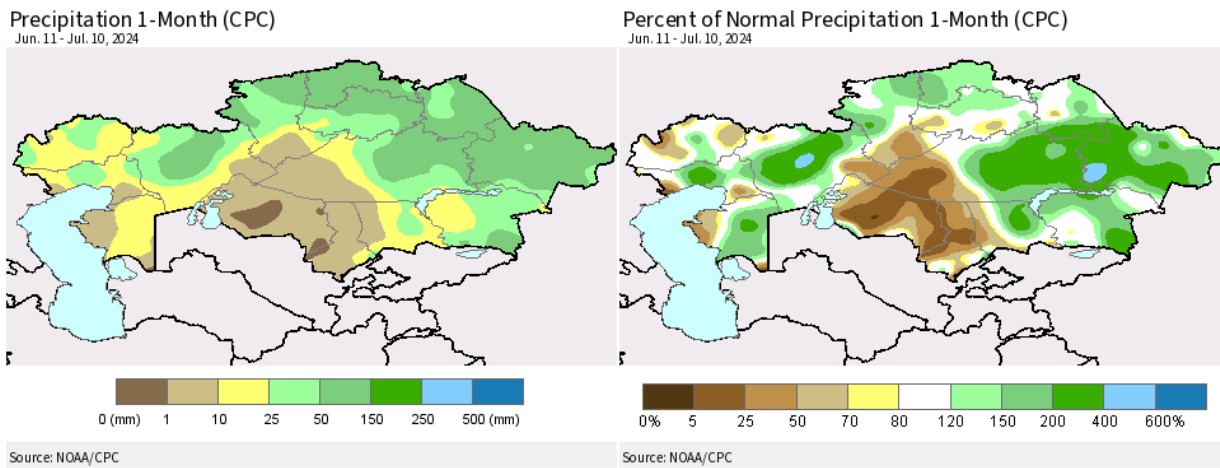
As of July 2024, all three grain producing regions (Akmola, Kostanay and North-Kazakhstan) observe NDVI levels higher than normal as well as higher than the previous year. Please, see Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. NDVI in Akmola, Kostanay and North Kazakhstan regions

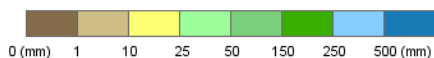
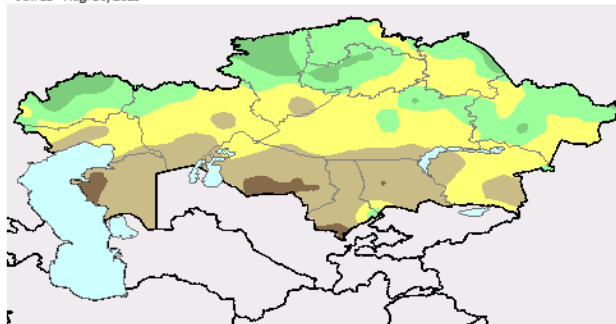


Source: [FAS IPAD Crop Explorer](#)

The precipitations during June 11-July 10, 2024, are observed as better than last year, keeping farmers optimistic.

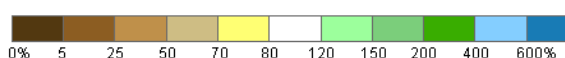
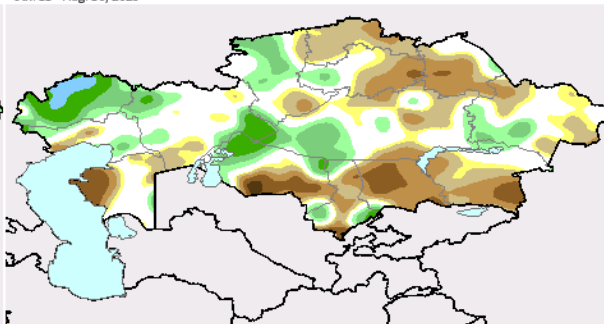


Precipitation 1-Month (CPC)
Jul. 11 - Aug. 10, 2023



Source: NOAA/CPC
<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>

Percent of Normal Precipitation 1-Month (CPC)
Jul. 11 - Aug. 10, 2023



Source: NOAA/CPC
<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>

Source: [FAS IPAD Crop Explorer](#)

CONSUMPTION

Since 2003, Kazakhstan has been using digital grain receipts [on a platform called Qoldau](#). According to Qoldau data, a total of 306 grain storage facilities are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture. However, not all grain storage facilities are licensed to trade grain, and unlicensed trade facilities do not issue official receipts. There are 192 licensed trading storage facilities in Kazakhstan with total storage capacity of 13.2 million tons (please, see Table 2 below). The rest are either not licensed for trading or are on-farm storage, together they can store up to 16 million tons, theoretically allowing Kazakhstan to store one year of production at a given time. In reality, the location of grain facilities does not align with current production, allowing Kazakhstan to only carry around 40 to 60 percent of total production. Most grain storage facilities in Kazakhstan were built during the Soviet era Virgin Land development project in the 1950's and 1960's.

Table 2. Grain storage capacity by regions

Kazakhstan TOTAL	Storage Capacity, thousand tons
	13,251,200
Karaganda region	132,500
East-Kazakhstan region	313,700
North-Kazakhstan region	3,349,000
Almaty region	62,600
Kostanay region	3,057,900
Akmola region	4,541,100
Aktobe region	385,800
Pavlodar region	277,300
West-Kazakhstan region	634,800
Abay region	199,500
Astana city	243,000
Almaty city	-

Table 2. Grain storage capacity by regions Cont'd.

Atyrau region	-
Jambyl region	-
Kyzylorda region	40,000
Mangystau region	-
Zhetysu region	14,000
Ulytau region	-
Turkestan region	-
Shymkent city	-

Source: [Grain Receipts Digital Platform Qoldau](#)

WHEAT

MY 2024/2025 wheat consumption is forecast as unchanged from last year due to continued strong demand from the processing industry. Although Feed and Residuals is lowered to 500,000 metric tons as farmers expect better quality wheat this season.

Industrial Processing Update

There are 130 active mills in Kazakhstan with total milling capacity of around 9 million tons per year. Due to subsidies, costly logistics, and lack of international demand, the milling sector operates at only 50 percent capacity on average, processing around 4 million tons of wheat per year. As a reminder, Kazakhstan [introduced wheat import](#) restriction by road, water and rail, except imports for authorized mills and poultry farms in April 11, 2024. These restrictions are anticipated to become a total ban on Russian imports soon.

To enforce this restriction the Ministry of Agriculture established a [Registry of the authorized mills](#) for Russian wheat imports. As of July 2024, this Registry consists of 197 mills (21 in Shymkent, 12 – in Turkestan region, 17 – in North Kazakhstan region, 16 – in Pavlodar region, 39 – in Kostanay region, 19 – in Karaganda region, 21 – in Akmola region). An additional [70 poultry farms are eligible for wheat imports from Russia](#).

The [only bioethanol producer in Kazakhstan is located in the North Kazakhstan region](#) and produces wheat starch, wheat gluten, bioethanol and animal feed.

As of July 2024, millers in Kazakhstan continue to process their stocks and are staying short ahead of the anticipated bumper harvest. The milling quality wheat is available at 100,000-105,000 tenge (\$212-223) per tons at EXW grain storage.

BARLEY

In MY2024/25, amid the good quality outlook for wheat, barely consumption is expected to shift back to primarily being consumed for feed. Therefore, FAS Central Asia estimates barley feed and residuals at 1.8 million tons. Last year, plentiful feed quality wheat was available, raising wheat in feed rations.

Since Kazakhstan's independence, the livestock sector has been systemically underinvested in, and therefore a modern feed industry is just beginning to develop. Most feed consumption currently could be

described as “backyard feeding”. There is only a handful of modern feedlots and Kazakhstan has a lack of feed nutritionists and laboratory infrastructure for feed quality testing. Barley in Kazakhstan is mainly used for feeding cattle, poultry and other species. Barley is also traditionally used for human consumption as a side dish.

According to official statistical data [as of July 1, 2024](#), 46 percent of the cattle belong to individual households, 44 percent are held with family farms, and 11 percent are held by agricultural enterprises. Similar distribution exists with small ruminants, of sheep and goats: 41 percent are held by individual households, 53 percent are held by family farms, and 7 percent belong to agricultural enterprises.

Table 3. Cattle and poultry herds as of April 1, 2024

	2024	2023	Change, %
Cattle	9,113,279	9,250,708	98.5
Including cows	4,485,499	4,141,146	108.3
Sheep	21,449,763	21,880,889	98.0
Goats	2,262,560	2,594,126	87.2
Pigs	553,328	617,834	89.6
Horses	4,291,118	4,217,338	101.7
Camel	293,761	284,061	103.4
Poultry	46,885,455	45,209,201	103.7

Source: [Bureau of National Statistics report](#)

This year, the Minister of Agriculture [recently noted that livestock numbers are overinflated](#) and 2 million head of cattle may have never existed.

TRADE

All trade happening in Kazakhstan is physicals only, settled in cash, and there is no functional futures market. The industry does use other forms of forward contracting, including prepayment in the spring and final payment in the fall.

There are five quality grades for wheat in Kazakhstan from 1st to 5th, where 5th is qualifies as feeding quality wheat and 1st goes at the best quality food wheat. In general, the majority of wheat produced in Kazakhstan for exports or processing qualifies as grade 2, 3, or 4. There are 14 standards for moisture content in wheat.

In previous large crop years, Kazakhstan rarely shipped to China, but shipped a lot to the Caucasus’, but also used to transit through Russia, and traded with Iran through the Caspian Sea. But since the war in Ukraine, everything has changed and export markets have narrowed. Uzbekistan is a stable 3.2 million metric ton export market. Tajikistan is a stable 1 million metric ton export market. Kyrgyzstan has stopped buying from Kazakhstan and switched to Russian origin wheat, which removed around 700,000 metric tons of demand, now usually importing only 100,000 to 150,000 metric tons from Kazakhstan. Afghanistan continues to be a major buyer of Kazakh wheat and wheat flour but official data is hard to come by.

Exports to China

As the world’s largest landlocked country, Kazakhstan faced significant logistical hurdles exporting agricultural products outside of Central Asia. Export shipments to China are happening through two main rail stations – Dostyk (Alashankou in Chinese) and Altynkol. However, the Kazakh National Railway representative noted plans to construct a third rail terminal at the Bakhyt-Tacheng border crossing (please, see Map 3 below). For products to be shipped by rail through to China they must first be transloaded due to different rail gauges. China operates on U.S. spec rail gauge while Kazakhstan operates on Soviet gauge.

The Alashankou station from the Chinese side has a laboratory, which allows random sampling and testing for shipments; the test takes two to three days. Altynkol has no laboratory on-site so samples are taken to Urunqui and it takes 14 days to get test results. While waiting for test results, shipments are forced to wait, causing large demurrage and detention fees of \$50 per container per day. At the same time the transport cost via Altynkol to the destination point in China is about \$135 more expensive per container. Additionally, transportation costs from grain producing area (Kostanay) to Altynkol are \$35 to \$40 dollars more expensive.

Map 3. Existing and proposed commercial rail stations with China



Kazakhstan and China have agreed to a 30-days visa-free regime and that is a leading reason for an uptick in business related activities between both countries. As a result of plentiful lower grade wheat in MY 2022/2023, Chinese brokers created products called “feeding flour”, which consists of 80 percent of broken and damaged, non-class or feeding quality wheat, and 20 percent barley. However, such imports require a permit by Chinese customs authorities. Some of these feeding flours have been exported to China and then further processed as a feed component.

According to Kazakhstan's grain traders, [Chinese authorities prohibited import of wheat for milling plants](#), registered in the bonded area in Xinjiang. This area is a Special Economic Zone that allows Chinese companies to import Kazakh wheat without paying a 65-percent import duty. Under new rules, Chinese companies will reportedly be expected to import wheat on general terms (paying import duties) or within a special quota allocated by COFCO, the largest state-owned grain corporation of China. This decision may significantly harm export of Kazakhstan's grain to China. Kazakhstan has not yet received any official notification about these rules from the Chinese authorities. This change has immediately affected grain prices and led to a \$20 dollar per ton discount on FOB prices within one week of the Chinese announcement.

Kazakhstan's grain trade with China is defined by the following factors:

- A reliable banking system and easy-to-settle payments
- Constrained logistics at capacity, given there is currently only one rail exchange that can handle unit trains with hopper wagons.
- China is also very price driven and changes origins quickly and easily.
- Chinese policy prioritizes wheat, rice, and corn production and the People's Republic of China regularly enacts trade disruptive policies against Kazakhstan.
- Since the war in Ukraine, China has been buying more metals, minerals, and other industrial commodities, filling up logistics and leaving little room for agricultural products.
- Kazakhstan's total supply is a 'drop in an ocean' when compared to Chinese demand.
- It is much easier for China to buy a Panamax vessel delivered via sea, than fight with limited logistics importing from Kazakhstan.
- A unit train of a couple of thousands of tons does not have competitive economies of scale with a Panamax vessel from the ocean.
- The MY2024 / 2025 season exports will also be capped due to challenged border logistics.

Wheat Imports from Russia

Since Russia and Kazakhstan were part of the former Soviet Union with no physical borders, there are still no scales on the road border between both countries. There are only border control points to check the movement of people. That is why during the previous year's large wheat imports from Russia, it was easy for traders to under report the amount of shipments that were coming across the border.

Additionally, less declared wheat weights lead to less Value Added Tax (VAT at 12%) payable during importation. The Kazakhstan farmer community estimates the GOK lost between \$750 to \$800 million in revenue due to underreported weights in 2023.

Meanwhile wheat flour and wheat seed imported from Russia is not restricted. Wheat seed imports could be traced via registered seed breeders and phytosanitary certificates.

Understanding that imports from Russia were being poorly managed and underreported, [on April 11, 2024, Kazakhstan introduced restrictions on wheat imports](#) by road, water and rail, except imports for authorized mills and poultry farms. It resulted the imports from Russia to be easier to control and trace. Thanks to these restrictions, local mills and poultry farms [were able to import 1.1 million tons from January to May 2024](#), worth \$190.5 million, or ten percent higher from the same period of last year (1 million tons worth \$170 million).

There are [several fraudulent](#) wheat imports still reported in the regions neighboring Russia. Since Russia has its own bumper production and stocks at all Russian ports are busy, the government of the Russian Federation has put in place a de-facto ban on Kazakhstani exporters using Russian infrastructure to access the global market. Only the [Visotsky port on Baltic Sea](#) in Russia is available for Kazakh exporters for flaxseeds shipments to Belgium. However, Kazakhstani rail infrastructure is easily available for Russian agricultural products to transit to other places in Central Asia and China. Although the Agreement on the Eurasian Economic Union specifies the equal rights for the country members, equality does not exist in practice.

At the same time traders note that rail shipment from Russia to Kazakhstan are very long and difficult, for instance, it takes a significant time for rail administrations to agree to the shipment, and the contract requires 100 percent prepayment from Kazakh buyer. Meanwhile, contracts within Kazakhstan can be usually trade on credit terms of 14 to 20 days repayment.

Rail Infrastructure Capacity

Kazakhstan's current rail infrastructure can handle around 10 to 11 million tons of grain annually, allowing for the export of only 850,000 tons per month. Traders note that rail infrastructure and wagons are insufficient to move product around the country. [A third rail link between China and Kazakhstan is expected to be completed by 2027](#). Experts estimate this will boost Kazakhstan's export potential to the country, however, traders are skeptical about China's strong interest in Kazakh grain products given a history of non-tariff barriers.

The shipments of grains compete with transit of goods through Kazakhstan by Russia and China. Russian transit has increased fourfold. Additionally, grain shipments have to compete with more profitable seasonal shipments of coal and mining products in the fall and winter. The cost of transshipping a 40-foot container through Kazakhstan costs \$8,500 dollars, this compares to exporting a container from the United States to Southern China, which can cost as little as \$350 dollars.

Another agreement has been reached between Kazakhstan, China and Uzbekistan to facilitate increased transit in the region. A container train on the China-Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan route covered a distance of 4,486 km [in a record five days](#). Following the April agreements in Khiva between the presidents of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, the two countries started sending cargo trains from the that originated in the inland port of Xi'an. The containers were then reloaded at the KTZE Khorgos Gateway dry port, continuing along the railway in Kazakhstan to Saryagash border station and up to the final point in Tashkent. The short cargo transportation time has become possible due to the terminal capacities of Kazakhstan Temir Zholy in China, as well as the joint work of Kazakh and Uzbek railway administrations to expand the border infrastructure of the two countries. Due to reconstruction, the capacity of the interstate junction station Saryagash, the main cargo border crossing point between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, increased by 50 percent.

Transit costs from Russia to Uzbekistan totals between \$90 to \$95 dollars (that includes \$7 to \$8 dollars for papers, \$41 for in-country rail transit costs, \$15 to \$17 for trans-border rail transit, and an additional \$32 to \$33 of other costs). Meanwhile the cost of the shipments from Kazakhstan to Uzbekistan is around \$42-43, or nearly half of Russia's transit costs.

Caspian Sea Export Infrastructure

There are three grain terminals on the Caspian Sea. The grain terminal at the [Aktau Marine North Terminal](#) can transship 1 million tons of grain and has 60,000 tons of upright storage. [Akbiday Terminal in Aktau](#), the property of the Food Contracting Corporation, can transship 600,000 tons of grain per year with 22,500 tons of upright storage and there is also some flat [grain storage at the port Kuryk](#). In a good year, ports on the Caspian Sea shipped 900,000 tons of grains to mostly Iran. In MY 2022/23, they shipped only 200,000 metric tons of wheat and barley and in MY 2023/24 exports dropped to barely 50,000 tons. Iran has largely stopped purchasing wheat and barley from Kazakhstan, instead solely going to Russia as an origin.

Other Trends

Kazakhstan was leading in flaxseed production 3 years ago. However, these days Russia is leading, and Kazakhstan has fallen to number two. Together with Canada, they account for 88 percent of global production. Flax is higher margin crop, as 0.9 tons of flax equals to 1.6 tons of wheat and the cost of production is the same.

This year farmers expect wheat prices will go down and flax will go up, because the European Union introduced an import duty on all Russian wheat and oilseeds. European Union introduced imports duty for wheat and flax (from Russia) starting from July 1, 2024, at 10 percent, increasing it on January 1, 2025, to 20 percent and in January 1, 2026 it will increase further to 50 percent. Kazakhstani flax producers plan to replace Russia and supply flax to European Union.

WHEAT

The traditional wheat importers of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan upgraded their milling capacity and are no longer importing as much flour. Major buyers of Kazakh wheat have problems with payments, with a 60 day tenor common for large buyers in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Industry hopes that Iran will come back demanding Kazakh wheat or barley given the large anticipated crop. Non-class wheat with poor quality in MY2023/24 was well-accepted by Afghanistan buyers with discounted prices.

Although the market expects the Government to ban imports from Russia with no exceptions, FAS Central Asia still estimates 1 million tons of wheat imports in MY2024/25, with the black market finding a way to import various wheat products.

Based on the factors described in the “Rail Infrastructure Capacity” section FAS Central Asia estimates wheat exports in MY 2024/2025 at 10.5 million tons. Please, see the “Production, Supply and Distribution” section for more details.

BARLEY

Last season barley prices were FOB \$140 for Russian barley, while Kazakh origin was \$195. This and other factors led to Kazakhstan losing the Iranian market. Traders in Kazakhstan are following low carry-over stocks of barley in Russia, therefore local traders expect barley to be competitive again on the

Caspian Sea. Based on these factors FAS Central Asia estimates barley exports in MY 2024/2025 at 1.6 million tons. Please, see the “Production, Supply and Distribution” section for more details.

Production, Supply, and Distribution, August 2024 Estimate

Wheat

Wheat Market Year Begins Kazakhstan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Sep 2022		Sep 2023		Sep 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	12811	12890	13130	13130	13000	13200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1491	1491	4221	4221	2832	2832
Production (1000 MT)	16404	16404	12111	12111	16000	15800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4000	4000	2500	2500	1000	1000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4000	4000	2350	2350	1000	1000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	21895	21895	18832	18832	19832	19632
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10874	10874	8500	8500	10500	10500
TY Exports (1000 MT)	9862	9862	8500	8500	10500	10500
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1800	1800	2500	2500	2000	2000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6800	6800	7500	7500	7000	7000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4221	4221	2832	2832	2332	2132
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	21895	21895	18832	18832	19832	19632
Yield (MT/HA)	1.2805	1.2726	0.9224	0.9224	1.2308	1.197

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Barley

Barley Market Year Begins Kazakhstan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2176	2187	2425	2425	2250	2500
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	313	313	413	413	202	202
Production (1000 MT)	3287	3287	2614	2614	3400	3400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	376	376	325	325	300	300
TY Imports (1000 MT)	429	429	250	250	300	300
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3976	3976	3352	3352	3902	3902
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1113	1113	1200	1200	1600	1600
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1253	1253	1300	1300	1500	1500
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2100	2100	1650	1650	1800	1800
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	350	350	300	300	300	300
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2450	2450	1950	1950	2100	2100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	413	413	202	202	202	202
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3976	3976	3352	3352	3902	3902
Yield (MT/HA)	1.5106	1.503	1.0779	1.0779	1.5111	1.36

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Attachments:

No Attachments